The Pyongyang Times

No. 11 (543) SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1975 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

LET US FURTHER PROMOTE THE BUILDING OF SOCIALISM BY VIGOROUSLY CARRYING OUT THE THREE REVOLUTIONS

Speech of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

at the Meeting of Active Industrial Workers

Guiding the meeting of active industrial workers held from February 28 to March 4, 1975, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave programmatic teachings every day.

Follows the full text of the speech made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the meeting.

☆ ☆

Comrades,

One year has passed since the time when the National Industrial Congress was held. And it is two years since when the Party Central Committee dispatched three-revolution teams to various branches of the national economy. Sometime ago the Tenth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party summed up the activities of the three-revolution teams and set forth new tasks. This meeting of active industrial workers is to discuss measures for achieving a great advancement in the building of socialism in pursuance of the decision of the plenary meeting.

Out on many fronts of socialist construction the three-revolution teams have registered great successes over the past two years. These teams and the Party organizations at different levels have added lustre to our Chollima Movement by bringing the revolutionary spirit of the working people into full play and vigorously stepping up the building of socialism. In particular, they attained a very high speed and scored brilliant results in the "70-day battle" last year.

At this meeting I have been deeply impressed to hear the speeches on the achievements made by our heroic working class and the crews of the three-revplution teams. Your speeches greatly moved me.

On behalf of the Party Central Committee and the Government of the Republic, I extend warm thanks to all the workers, technicians, office employees of our country who have performed great exploits in socialist construction by displaying a high degree of Party spirit, working-class spirit and revolutionary spirit, and to the active industrial workers, members of the three-revolution teams and the functionaries of Party organizations at all levels present here.

1. The Historical Necessity of the Three Revolutions

Our Party put forward the policy for carrying out the three revolutions long ago, and has since energetically carried on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions. Our Party's policy for the three revolutions is very correct.

Even after overthrowing the exploiting system of capitalism and imperialism and establishing the socialist system, the working class must continue with the revolution. Even when the capitalist system and imperialism is overthrown, socialism and communism will not be built of its own accord. Socialism and communism can be built only through a prolonged struggle for economic construction and class struggle.

In particular, those countries which have not made the Industrial Revolution nor gone through the capitalist stage in the past and the former colonial and semi-colonial countries will take a still longer time to build socialism. It is that these countries are lagging in terms of ideology, technology and culture.

The countries that are yet to make the Industrial Revolution and the once colonial and semi-colonial countries are very backward with regard to the economy and technology.

The capitalist countries carried out the Industrial Revolution already hundreds of years ago and have built modern industries. Britain carried out the Industrial Revolution more than 200 years ago, and Japan made its capitalist revolution over 100 years ago.

But those countries which remain colonial or semi-colonial without making the Industrial Revolution have long been subjected to the imperialists' exploitation and plunder as sources of raw materials and commodity markets for imperialism. These countries, therefore, lack the basis of industry and their economic foundations are very weak even when they have entered on the road of building a new society.

Right after liberation our country, too, had no basis of industry. At the time we were even incapable of making such things as pencils and matches for ourselves. The Japanese imperialist devils had taken our graphite and wood to their country to make pencils with, which they brought to our country and sold. Their colonial predatory policy prevented the development of our national economy. After liberation we discussed the question of pencils as the first agenda of the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea, and started the economic construction of the new country with the production of pencils.

In the years that followed liberation our textile industry was next to nothing. During Japanese imperialist rule our country had a few small textile mills, with only 15,000 spindles altogether. The Japanese imperialist devils not only hampered the development of a modern national industry in our country but also destroyed our handicrafts.

I think that many countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America which have won their liberation after a prolonged colonial rule of the imperialists find themselves in the similar position as our country did immediately after liberation. They must start from scratch, with no economic basis, in building a new society. That is why the lagging countries should wage a hard, long-drawn-out struggle to overtake and outstrip the capitalist states in the economy and technology and build socialism and communism.

Communist society is a highly developed society where all work according to their ability and receive according to their needs. It is inevitable for the countries that went through no Industrial Revolution and for the former colonies and semi-colonies to take a long time to build the economic basis at a level high enough to enable all to work according to their ability and receive according to their needs.

The countries which did not pass through the capitalist stage or were colonies or semi-colonies before are also backward culturally.

To begin with, their inhabitants' general level of knowledge is very low. I was told that in a certain African country which has achieved freedom from many years of imperialist colonial rule the illiterates make up as much as 80 to 90 per cent of the population. This means that nearly all the inhabitants are unlettered. The same was true of our country immediately after liberation.

In addition, the underdeveloped countries have no technical cadres of their own. Right after liberation our country had only a few tens of graduates of technological institutes. And even they did not study here in our country, but in foreign countries under Japanese names. If there were any university graduates in our country in the days of Japanese imperialist rule, they were a small number of lawyers, doctors, teachers and scriveners. The lawyers who had majored in the laws of the Japanese imperialists were quite useless in building a new country after liberation. Because we had no Korean technical cadres immediately after liberation, we had a very hard time of it in building a university.

If the working people's cultural standard is low and there are no native technical cadres, it is impossible to forcefully step up the revolution and construction or build a new society successfully.

For underdeveloped countries it is no easy task to eliminate their cultural backwardness. It must take a long period of time to remove cultural backwardness handed down from the old society and build a new national culture.

The countries which did not undergo the capitalist stage or remained colonies or semi-colonies are also backward ideologically.

In the countries where capitalism is developed, there are many workers. The working class has a great militancy against the capitalist exploitation and oppression and a strong class awareness and revolutionary spirit.

In the countries which did not pass through the capitalist stage or remained colonial semi-feudal society, the size of the working class is small, while the peasants and handicraftsmen comprise the overwhelming majority of their population. Among those which were colonial semi-feudal society before, there are countries where the peasantry form 80 to 90 per cent of the population.

The peasants and handicraftsmen have hatred for the oppression and exploitation of the landlords and capitalists. But without working-class leadership, they cannot fight resolutely against class enemies; and their spirit to fight imperialism is weak. Because they are scattered far and wide, leading individual lives, they lack collectivist spirit and organization. While their revolutionary spirit is not strong enough, they have a lot of selfishness, superstition and other outworn ideas.

It must take a long time to root out the obsolete ideas from the minds of the peasants and handicraftsmen and arm them with noble communist ideology and lofty revolutionary spirit.

The countries which have not made the Industrial Revolution and the former colonies and semi-colonies are backward ideologically, technically and culturally. So, it takes these countries more time to build communism than the advanced capitalist countries to carry out the revolution and build communism. Therefore, if they are to build communism, they must continue with the revolution even after the establishment of the socialist system.

This is also necessitated by the fact that capitalism and imperialism still remain in the world.

Once the socialist system is set up, there will be no exploiter classes at home, but, internationally, capitalism and imperialism will continue to exist. In these circumstances, the imperialists continue to perpetrate subversive activities against the socialist system. Therefore, only by continuing with the revolution after the establishment of the socialist system, is it possible to defend the revolutionary achievements and succeed in building socialism and communism.

In the northern half of the Republic, the landlord-capitalist system has long been eliminated, but imperialist and capitalist countries still remain around our country. Especially, in the southern half of our country, the landlord-capitalist system remains intact and the US imperialists and all kinds of reactionaries are entrenched. Therefore, the subversive activities of imperialists and reactionaries are more intensified in our country than elsewhere.

The US imperialists and the south Korean reactionaries still persist in their wild dream of overthrowing the socialist system in the northern half of the Republic and restoring the capitalist system, and are obstructing our building of socialism in every way. They are making frantic efforts to infiltrate capitalist ideology into the northern half of the Republic and viciously manoeuvring to hamper the development of our basic industries and blockade our country economically.

If we are to shatter all the subversive activities of the US imperialists and the south Korean reactionaries and build socialism and communism successfully, we must carry on revolution in the ideological, technical and cultural spheres. Thus, we will fully prepare all our working people ideologically and quickly develop our economy and culture, and will take ten steps or a hundred steps, when others take one.

In the first days of its existence, our Party proposed, on the basis of the scientific analysis of our country's historical conditions and the prevailing situation, a policy of carrying through revolution in the ideological, technical and cultural spheres, and has vigorously struggled to implement it. Of course, it did not put up the slogan of the three revolutions immediately after liberation. However, from then on, we patiently conducted ideological work to weed out old ideologies from the minds of our working people and equip them with progressive ideas, and struggled to eliminate all the backwardness from the economic and cultural spheres and build socialist economy and culture. Particularly after the establishment of the socialist system our Party fought more dynamically to carry out the three revolutions— ideological, technical and cultural.

Holding high the three red banners of ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, our Party actively enlisted the wisdom and creative initiative of all our working people and brought their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance into full play, thus achieving tremendous successes in the building of socialism. Our people, under the banners of three revolutions, waged a vigorous struggle and succeeded in fulfilling the Three-Year Plan and carried out the Five-Year Plan two and a half years ahead of schedule in terms of total industrial output value. They also achieved great successes in their struggle to carry out the Seven-Year Plan. Because of the prevailing situation, the Seven-Year Plan was extended for three years but, during the ten-year period, our industrial output increased by 12.8 per cent on an annual average.

While our people were carrying out the Seven-Year Plan, the situation was very complicated. The US imperialists made the situation extremely tense by causing the Caribbean crisis and escalating the Viet Nam war, and further intensified their aggressive manoeuvres against our country. In order to cope with this situation, we had to devote great additional efforts to increasing the nation's defence power. Our Party proposed and carried through a revolutional policy of economic construction simultaneously with the building of defences. This not only brought about great achievements in socialist economic construction but also strengthened the nation's defence capabilities.

The correctness of our Party's policy of carrying through the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions has been unequivocally proved through revolutionary practice in our country.

2. The Start of the Three-Revolution Team Movement

In our country the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, gained momentum after our Party formed and sent three-revolution teams to the factories, enterprises, and cooperative farms.

The dispatch by our Party of the three-revolution teams to different branches of the national economy was a very important step in energetically promoting these revolutions. Indeed, we could push ahead with the three revolutions with the help of the Party organizations because such organizations exist in all fields and units in our country. But we did not leave this work entirely to the care of the Party organizations at the lower levels, but saw to it that the Party centre directly sent three-revolution teams so that the Party organizations and these teams joined efforts in promoting the three revolutions.

In sending the three-revolution teams to different branches of the national economy, our Party mainly aimed at developing our economy more rapidly and more smoothly by effectively helping the cadres to get rid of their old ideas such as conservatism and empiricism and work well as required by the Party.

The old cadres who work in different fields of the national economy now are all priceless assets of our Party. After liberation, they took an active part in founding our Party and our Republic and, upholding the Party's policy, took the lead in the struggle to carry out the democratic reforms including the agrarian reform and the nationalization of industries. In the difficult days of the Fatherland Liberation War, they fought with single devotion, shedding much blood, too, at the front and in the rear to defend the power of our Republic and achieve the cause of national reunification. After the war, our cadres also worked hard to carry out the socialist revolution and build socialism and performed feats of heroism. Thanks to their energetic struggle, the socialist transformation of the economic forms including agricultural cooperation was triumphantly completed, the postwar Three-Year Plan, the Five-Year Plan, the Seven-Year Plan successfully carried out, and the difficult tasks of the rural technical revolution including the irrigation projects creditably fulfilled.

As you see, in the past our cadres have done much work and played an important role. But now, after the lapse of 30 years since liberation, they have grown old and their qualifications fail to keep pace with the rapidly developing realities. In order that they may not fall behind the developing realities, our Party set up a system of collective study including the Saturday study and Wednesday lecture meeting, and also a system under which they attend regular schools for one month every year. But today the scale of the economy has greatly expanded and all branches of economic construction demand modern science and technology. In such conditions, with their knowledge and experiences alone they cannot successfully promote socialist construction nor vigorously launch the speed campaign called for by the Party.

(Continued on Page 2)

LET US FURTHER PROMOTE THE BUILDING OF SOCIALISM BY VIGOROUSLY CARRYING OUT THE THREE REVOLUTIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

For all that, we cannot remove all the old cadres from their work or dismiss them. We must value them. Some of the old cadres reveal conservatism, empiricism, departmentalism, bureaucratism and, worse still, become indolent and loose thinking that they could loaf on the job now that they have risen to an important position. This is due largely to their poor knowledge resulting from their neglect of study. That is why we should not dismiss but effectively help the old cadres to work well in the future, as in the past, and keep their flowers of life in bloom.

Precisely for this purpose, our Party formed the three-revolution teams consisting of Party workers including those from the Party Central Committee, functionaries of the state and economic organs, working people's organizations, scientific and technical personnel, young intellectuals, and dispatched them to factories, enterprises and cooperative farms.

Organizing and sending out the three-revolution teams, we clearly told them the object for dispatching them and the tasks they were supposed to carry out. We told the members of the three-revolution teams that they should awaken and help the leadership personnel, that the object of their struggle was by no means the cadres themselves, but their old ideas such as conservatism, empiricism, bureaucratism, and that, therefore, they should respect and support them even when they struggle uncompromisingly against their old ideas. We also told them to teach modern science and technology and demonstrate their might to the cadres concerned, in the light of the fact that the cadres' level was low and that, moreover, they were unable to study properly, stuck in the bog of routine work.

The three-revolution team movement initiated by our Party has been derived from the revolutionary mass line, and thoroughly embodies in itself the requirements of the Chongsan-ri spirit, Chongsan-ri method and Taean work system. By dispatching to the factories, enterprises and cooperative farms large three-revolution teams comprising workers from the Party, state and economic organs and working people's organizations, scientific and technical personnel and young intellectuals, we made it possible for the superiors to give better help to their inferiors as required by the Chongsan-ri spirit, Chongsan-ri method and Taean work system.

In former times, guidance to the factories and enterprises was realized through one or two instructors sent out by the Party Central Committee or the Administration Council. The instructors did not try to get a good grasp of the work of the factories and enterprises as a whole, but would find faults with their work and return with a bundle of them. This bundle got us nowhere in solving problems nor gave us a clear idea of the real situation at the lower levels.

As we are wont to say, a matter, whatever it is, should be studied not from one angle only but from every angle—front, back and sides. All things and phenomena necessarily have their positive and negative sides. Therefore, if we are to correctly understand a matter, we should properly combine its positive and negative sides, viewing it from different angles.

If one or two instructors are sent to factories and enterprises respectively from the centre, they can neither acquire a deep grasp of their work as a whole nor give them much help. Therefore, we discussed the matter many times at meetings of the Political Committee and Secretariat of the Party Central Committee and formed the three-revolution team sent to a factory or enterprise with 20 to 30 people, and the one sent to a large factory or enterprise with some 50. When such a large number of people go to a factory at a time, they can penetrate every workshop and workteam, study and guide their work right at the places of production. This is the only way to unerringly find out the true nature of the defects manifested in their work and give substantial aid to the executives and workers of the factory or enterprise concerned to work hard with creative activity. This work method is incomparably superior to the erstwhile method of sending out one or two instructors to pick faults. If the former method of guidance was a handicraft one, then we can say that today's method of guidance through the three-revolution teams is a modern, revolutionary method of work.

3. Achievements in the Three Revolutions

In recent years great successes have been achieved in the three revolutions under our Party's leadership. We realized this more keenly after visiting the three-revolution exhibition hall a few days ago and hearing excellent speeches at this meeting.

The three-revolution teams have played a great role in the successful carrying out of the three revolutions. At the Tenth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Party Central Committee we highly estimated the three-revolution team movement that has enabled us to strengthen Party and government bodies and achieve big successes in socialist construction; we expressed our conviction that by continuing to step up this movement dynamically, we can advance our socialist construction more quickly.

Time does not allow me to mention all the achievements in the three revolutions; so I will just make brief comments on the successes achieved in different branches.

First of all, great successes were registered in the ideological revolution. This is because the three-revolution teams went to different branches of the national economy and worked energetically, upholding the banners of three revolutions.

What, then, are the major successes in the ideological revolution?

First, the three-revolution teams contributed greatly to strengthening our Party's basic organizations and intensifying the organizational life of Party members.

Thanks to the energetic activity of the three-revolution teams Party members now actively participate in their Party organizational life and study Party policies well as required by the Party Rules, and do all work according to the standard of Party policies. In other words, all Party organizations are now full of life, and so are all the working people's organizations. After the three-revolution teams were dispatched, the organizations which had been dozing or inactive began to be on the move. This resulted in great progress in studying Party policies, in observing Party organizational discipline and in all other aspects of Party organizational life.

Particularly, following the dispatch of the three-revolution teams, the vanguard role of cadres and Party members increased in all their activities. This is a priceless achievement which cannot be obtained even with gold.

Now, our Party workers, management workers and administrative officials have begun to work and live the way the anti-Japanese guerrillas did, as called for by the Party's slogan.

As we often say, commanders of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army would always break through hardships in the van of their men. On their arrival at a place of camping during the march, they would be the first to saw down trees, pitch tents and build campfires. And when they obtained something to eat, they would give it to their men, though they themselves went hungry. That is why the anti-Japanese guerrillas were firmly united with each other and could fight victoriously against the Japanese imperialists for 15 long years.

Our junior officials of basic Party organizations and factories and enterprises, and farms—directors, shop managers, cooperative farm chairmen and workteam heads—set practical examples in tough jobs. I consider that the establishment of this quality is the most important achievement in the ideological revolution.

Second, the three-revolution teams rendered great help to the work of revolutionizing our Party members and working people.

It is impossible that there are only activists and no laggards in our country. In a society there always are both progressives and laggards.

The three-revolution teams remoulded many backward youths at factories, enterprises and cooperative farms. At a certain farming village we visited we were informed about how members of a three-revolution team educated and transformed young laggards. There were two young men in that village. They did not work earnestly, complaining about this or that; they were only anxious to serve in the army. But the three-revolution team members actively conducted work with them and made them the most exemplary persons. They not only remoulded the young laggards; through this work they also exerted positive influence on the other people. The transformation of these young men worked on many other people: their revolutionization was facilitated and the work style of officials radically improved.

The three-revolution teams were quite successful also in remoulding the young people of those strata with problematic backgrounds who were pessimistic about their future and were not zealous in their work.

They have remoulded all these young people and turned them into activists, thus making a great contribution to firmly rallying the entire people around our Party and revolutionizing the whole of society. I highly estimate this.

Third, the three-revolution teams also did much to encourage the working people to have a love for work and take good care of state property.

It is one of the important aspects of communist education to lead people to have a love for work and protect state property. Everything our working people produce belongs to the people. All the working people in a socialist society should take a loving care of the people's property as their own.

However, there are quite a few people who do not treasure state and social property. Some years ago we visited a farming village and had a talk with the farmers. An old man told me that the state supplied them with many good farm machines, including tractors, and valuable materials, but that young people damaged them neglecting and handling them carelessly. He was so sorry for this. Since the three-revolution teams were sent out, such practices have been overcome appreciably.

Fourth, the three-revolution teams gained a great success in forcefully carrying out the ideological battle for Party members and working people to eradicate the traces of all obsolete ideas such as mysticism about technology, conservatism, empiricism, revisionism, capitalist and feudal Confucian ideas, so that they fully displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and participated in all work with an attitude of masters. I also estimate this very highly.

Of course, all those ideological remnants have not been uprooted through the two years of the ideological battle. Our success in the ideological battle can be likened merely to the finishing of the first weeding in farm work. So, it looks smooth on the surface, but the roots of obsolete ideas still remain underneath. Therefore, if we do not carry on the ideological battle energetically, they may revive.

And yet, it is true that the powerful ideological battle waged by the three-revolution teams among the working people eliminated the remnants of old ideas to a considerable extent. Today the revolutionary zeal of the working masses is extraordinarily high in the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction. The enormous successes achieved during last year's "70-day battle" are by no means accidental; they are the fruition of the powerful ideological battle. In his speech yesterday a comrade told an impressive story about a certain worker who not only worked in an attitude of the master but also educated his family well. As a result, the whole of his family were aroused to overfulfil the assigned tasks. Similar instances are too many to enumerate.

Our working people's sense of responsibility has increased; they voluntarily participate in the revolution and construction in order to consolidate and develop the socialist system which safeguards the interests of the workers, farmers and working intellectuals. They are determined more than ever before to be as loyal to the Party and the revolution as the anti-Japanese fighters. This is very good.

Our popular masses' lofty revolutionary enthusiasm to safeguard our Party and the Government of the Republic and remain true to the Party and the revolution through all generations further convinces us of the final victory of the Korean revolution and enables us to visualize more clearly the bright future of the Korean revolution.

Fifth, the three-revolution teams waged a staunch ideological struggle against the bureaucratic, subjective, expediential and formalistic style of work manifested among officials of state and economic bodies.

Before the dispatch of the three-revolution teams, officials of state and economic bodies would often violate the laws, though they are supposed to observe and defend them. For example, some officials of administrative and economic bodies had misused materials, undertaken unscheduled construction projects and allotted manpower at random; and they had not observed the decisions of the Party and the Administration Council. However, the struggle waged by the three-revolution teams has overcome these practices almost completely.

In the past the officials could command their subordinates in a bureaucratic manner, but now their bureaucratic style of work will not go down with them. The bureaucrats, as it were, have been deprived of their "passports". However, bureaucratism still remains where the three-revolution teams are not active enough. As was already criticized at the Agricultural Congress, when the leading personnel of North Hamgyong Province commanded to replace the straw thatches with tiles during the farming season, instead of working in the fields, some counties accepted the command, while others refused. We must intensify the activities of the three-revolution teams so as to confiscate all the bureaucratic "passports" still retained by some officials.

The leading personnel have discarded their bureaucratic work method and now go and work among the masses, carrying knapsacks on their backs just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did. This is another great change brought about by the forceful ideological revolution. The slogan "Let's produce, study and live just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did!" put out recently by the Party centre is a very good one. In response to this Party slogan, our cadres now go among the masses and breathe the same breath with them, arming the working people with Party policies and leading them to display their conscious zeal and creativity and actively contribute to the revolutionary cause.

I highly appraise the great successes achieved by the members of the three-revolution teams through a dynamic ideological education and struggle to make the leadership personnel go among the masses and work in accordance with the Chongsan-ri spirit, the Chongsan-ri method and as required by the work method of the anti-Japanese guerrillas.

Another significant success gained in the ideological revolution is that our young intellectuals have revolutionized and working-classized themselves through the three-revolution team movement.

Tens of thousands of them on the three-revolution teams have grown into revolutionary intellectuals, revolutionized and working-classized through practical struggle. This is an invaluable achievement that cannot be obtained at any price; it is something our Party is deeply proud of.

Living and working with the workers at factories and enterprises, our young intellectuals learned organization, steadfastness and collectivism from the working class, and realized their inexhaustible creativity and source of strength. Our young intellectuals joined efforts with the working class and battled against obsolete ideas; through this, they learned a precious lesson that if the working class, veteran cadres and young intellectuals work together, there will be nothing impossible. I am sure that if the members of the three-revolution teams continue to acquit themselves well in the efforts for their revolutionization and working-classization, they will be excellent builders of socialism and communism.

Great successes were also achieved in the technical revolution.

The three-revolution teams include many scientists and young intellectuals equipped with modern scientific knowledge. Joining forces with the workers engaged in production and experienced veteran cadres at factories and enterprises, they proposed many original ideas and devices. This is a great contribution to fulfilling the tasks of the technical revolution set forth at the Fifth Congress of our Party.

To begin with, the technical revolution was carried out successfully in the extractive industries.

At the Fifth Party Congress we stressed that the technical revolution should first be made in the extractive industries. Because work in the extractive industries such as coal and ore mining, and lumbering and the like is harder than in other branches.

After the Fifth Party Congress the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee decided that the mining equipment should be replaced by large and high-speed one and that means of transport should be diversified, and called on Party organizations of all levels to firmly struggle to implement the decision.

Upholding the Party's policy, the members of the three-revolution teams and workers strove hard in cooperation and achieved great results in the technical revolution for the extractive industries.

The Rakwon Machine Plant made a rotary-blow drill which can quintuple the drilling speed. The introduction of the machine in the opencast mining will nearly double the efficiency in earth scraping.

The Chonchon Rock Drill Factory manufactured a new high-speed rock drill: it is 40 per cent lighter in weight yet 1.6 times greater in capacity than those in use now. The Sinuiju Mining Machinery Plant made a rotary-blow rock drill with a drilling capacity of 100-120 cm. per minute. It will increase the ore output through dynamiting 8 to 10 times per shift.

The Komdok Mine and Ryongwon Mine made self-moving hydraulic drill carriages, with a capacity of 100-120 cm. per minute. They will secure 150 metres of tunneling per month at each working face.

The Charyongwan Mining Machinery Plant began to turn out highly efficient loading machines, whose capacity is 2.5 to 3 times greater than existing ones.

In the coal mining industry mechanized stope supports have been introduced together with extracting machines and equipment such as drum coal cutters and scraper conveyors. This will help to realize the overall mechanization of the coal mining. The application of the mechanized stope supports will cut down nearly by half the existing work force at cutting faces, yet increase per-worker daily output 3.7 times.

The working class of the extractive industries and members of the three-revolution teams energetically carried out the technical revolution and contributed greatly to releasing the miners from backbreaking work. I am gratified with this and express my thanks to you.

The technical revolution was also pushed ahead vigorously in the metallurgical industry.

The technical revolution aimed at liberating furnacemen from heat-affected work was carried on under the direct supervision of the Party centre, with the result that a great success was achieved.

At the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, the Kangson Steel Complex and many other iron works and steel plants, production processes were automated by the application of industrial television and remote control system for the sifting centres, revolving furnaces for granulated iron, reduced pellet furnaces, blast furnaces, open-hearth furnaces and electric furnaces. This lightened the workers' backbreaking work, while greatly economizing manpower.

Shaft furnaces were remodelled hermetically at smelteries. Consequently, the daily output per square metre of furnace area increased markedly and the yield of smelting grew as much as 95 per cent, at the same time eliminating the harmful working conditions and saving manpower. In addition, per-capita output value grew 2.5 times thanks to the overall mechanization in such operations as lead melting, casting and copper crossbar inserting.

At the cement factories, too, the remote control system was introduced in production processes. As a result, the harmful working conditions created by excessive heat and dust are now giving way.

In the last few years not only the production processes have been automated in the key branches of the national economy but also the centres for the production of automation instruments and elements were built up.

Over 70 electronic instrument and element factories, including the Youth Electric Appliance Factory, Chollikil Electric Appliance Factory and Piryu-gang Electric Appliance Factory were built. This enabled us to manufacture hundreds of kinds of automation elements with our own efforts. This means that we have laid the groundwork for introducing automation and remote control system in production on a full scale in our country in the future. We are very happy about this.

The technical revolution progressed successfully also in the engineering industry.

Great achievements were made in this field, particularly in replacing machines and equipment with large and modern ones, as required by the Party. The engineering industry already turned out 25-ton trucks and is now manufacturing 100-ton trucks. This is excellent.

Our workers and technicians produced 300-h.p. bulldozers, 10-cubic metre excavators, large crushers with the per-hour capacity of 50 tons of ore, 450-ton bulk-cargo unloaders, 10-ton gantry cranes, 15-metre and 20-metre turning lathes.

The Taean Electrical Machinery Plant manufactured 100,000-kva and 200,000-kva transformers. This gladdens us, indeed. It is something we should be proud of. Let all of us give a round of applause to congratulate the workers and technicians of the plant for having made the 200,000-kva transformers.

Our workers turned out a large silicon semi-conductor rectifier on their own. This is also a proud achievement, I think. For this let's all give another round of applause.

Our working class are now building 15,000-ton and 20,000-ton ships, 1,500-h.p. high-speed engines, 2,500-h.p. medium-speed engines and 3,000-h.p. high-speed engines. This is a tremendous success. We should also congratulate them for this.

The technical revolution made good headway also in the chemical industry.

Last year at the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex the ammonia compounding tower was remodelled and its capacity increased 1.5 times; at the Sunchon Calcium Cyanamide Fertilizer Factory the structure of its rotatory azotizing kilns was improved and new methods adopted in technical processes, thereby doubling the capacity of each kiln.

At the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill the manual pulp maceration process was modernized. This led to over 8-fold growth of the daily production capacity per macerater and reduction to one-fourth of per-shift manpower needed to operate the machine, and the production capacity of alkali cellulose showed a 2.5-fold increase as a result of changing the ageing process into the continuous one. Moreover, the hand-operated plate-and-pressure filters were rebuilt into complete hermetic volumetric filters. This increased the filtering capacity 10 times. Particular mention should be made of the fact that the harmful working conditions were removed by modernizing all the health-hazardous processes at the factory. I am very much pleased with these achievements made at the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill, and wish to offer my congratulations to its workers.

The February 8 Vinalon Complex carried on the project to augment its production capacity to 50,000 tons and, at the same time, automated all the production processes. As a result, the work force was economized a great deal and the quality of vinalon improved appreciably.

The technical revolution was successfully stepped up in the power industry, too.

The Supung Power Plant raised the efficiency of water wheels by reconditioning them and improved the condition of refrigeration and the insulation of the generators, thereby increasing the generating capacity by 100,000 kw. If this technical innovation is applied at the Tongno-gang Power Station, the Kanggye Youth Power Station, the Changjin-gang Power Station and other waterpower stations, an additional generating capacity of more than 200,000 kw can be obtained.

The Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant increased the combustion efficiency by 2 to 3 per cent by introducing the advanced method of liquid slag removal. When this method is adopted in an allround way, 20,000 tons of heavy oil and 15,000 tons of coal can be economized a year at this plant alone.

In the construction and building-materials industries they manufactured screw continuous concrete mixers, whose capacity is ten times greater than the old ones, and turned out continuous porous block moulding machines. This helped to increase efficiency in the production of building parts and elements and economize in cement.

In the sphere of the timber industry, efficient road machines and tractor jaw-bone loaders were devised and introduced. The new road machines increase labour productivity 50 to 70 times in road construction work.

In the field of light industry, we obtained an additional spinning capacity of some 100,000 spindles by increasing to 12,000-15,000 the number of per-minute rotations of spindles of spinning machines. Furthermore, we saw to it that more fabrics were turned out by making weaving machines high-speed ones. At present weaving machines without shuttles are being introduced at textile mills. When this is widely adopted, we can produce over 100 million metres more of fabrics with existing machines. The introduction of the weaving machines without shuttles is a great renovation in the textile industry.

Many technical innovations have also been brought about in the domain of transport.

During the "70-day battle" last year the whole nation buckled down to setting up a large number of harbour cranes, warehouses and open storage yards for freight at our ports and doubled their freight traffic and freight storage capacities.

Last year we tapped possibilities of transporting 60,000 tons more of freight a day and 20 million tons more of freight a year by solving important scientific and technical problems of increasing the traction capacity of locomotives.

The railway stations reduced the turnaround time of freight wagons from three days to two days by introducing vibrating unloading machines and automatic unloading freight cars and firmly pushing ahead with the mechanization of loading and unloading operations.

The scientists and young intellectuals on the three-revolution teams did really a great deal of work for the Party and the people. The audacious technical innovation drive launched by the members of the three-revolution teams offered a brighter prospect for our economic development and completely shattered mysticism about technique and worship towards developed countries remaining in the minds of some officials.

I think members of the three-revolution teams have undergone many hardships and waged tense struggles to carry out the tasks assigned to them by the Party.

I highly estimate you comrades for having made a great contribution to the Party, the state and the people, fully displaying your fidelity to the Party, the working class and the people, and proved yourselves worthy of the Party's trust. In the name of the Party Central Committee and the Government of the Republic, I would like to reiterate my gratitude to all scientists and young intellectuals.

Great successes have been also achieved in carrying out the cultural revolution.

The three-revolution teams dispatched to factories and enterprises not only gave big help to the ideological and technical revolutions but also played a great role in the cultural revolution.

The three-revolution team members went deep among the working people and vigorously carried on the work to infuse them with our Party's revolutionary idea as well as the work to popularize the advanced science and cultural and technical knowledge, thus educating all of them to be activists equipped with high cultural and technical standards.

A big success was scored in establishing the cultured way of work and life in factories and enterprises. In hearty response to the Party's call on building up the interior of the plant like a palace and the compound and surroundings like a park at all factories and enterprises, the three-revolution teams made sure that the machines and equipment were properly repaired and maintained and kept neat and tidy and that factory buildings and production facilities were administered in a cultured way. Through the struggle to thoroughly establish the cultured way of work, the working people showed lofty socialist patriotism, treasuring the people's property and running the nation's economy assiduously and scrupulously. As a result, all our factories and enterprises have now been built up cleanly and beautifully as never before.

One of the major successes achieved in the cultural revolution is that material conditions were provided for fully enforcing the compulsory 11-year education within this year. Another big success is that nurseries and kindergartens across the nation were built up well to enable our women to work at their work places with no worries.

Considerable achievements were made in the development of public health and hygienic work, too. Preventive medicine for the working people has been further improved. Particularly, the work of converting rural *ri* clinics into hospitals was vigorously pushed ahead. Thus medical service for the rural population made a big headway.

All the successes achieved in the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions show that our Party's policy of three revolutions is correct. This is thanks to the active struggle waged by the three-revolution team members and the entire

(Continued on Page 3)

LET US FURTHER PROMOTE THE BUILDING OF SOCIALISM BY VIGOROUSLY CARRYING OUT THE THREE REVOLUTIONS

(Continued from Page 2)

working class, upholding the Party's policy. I am very much satisfied over the achievements made by the three-revolution team members and the working class in their struggle and highly estimate their distinguished services.

As a result of the victorious carrying out of the three revolutions, our socialist system has been further consolidated and developed and our country's economic foundation strengthened and a firmer economic basis laid to free the working people from onerous toil. With the three revolutions vigorously pushed ahead, our economy advanced at a very fast tempo and ideological and material foundations were built for energetically carrying on the speed campaign.

The "70-day battle" waged under the direct leadership of the Party centre last year achieved really miraculous successes in the grand socialist construction. During this battle a new Chollima speed, "70-day battle speed", was created, and production increased 1.7 times on a daily average as compared with the period before the battle had begun. As a result, last year's industrial production grew 17.2 per cent as against 1973 and nearly 1.9 times as compared with 1970. These figures tell that industrial production surpassed by far the goal set at the Fifth Party Congress which envisaged a 14-per cent increase on an annual average during the Six-Year Plan. The total industrial output value in November last year increased 48 per cent as against the same month of the previous year and in December 52 per cent. This is the highest record we have ever known in the history of our industrial development. The level of the industrial production during last year's "70-day battle" surpassed the level of 1976 envisaged in the Six-Year Plan. If we maintain the "70-day battle speed" and the production level of the "70-day battle", we can fulfil the Six-Year Plan before the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Party.

Because we have a strong independent, Juche-oriented economic foundation we can steadily develop our economy at a high speed and further strengthen the nation's economic might.

The US imperialists and south Korean puppet clique are now spreading a rumour that our economy is being affected by the worldwide crisis of the capitalist economy. This is a despicable manoeuvre to belittle the shining successes which we are achieving in the building of socialist economy.

Ours is an independent, Juche-based economy. We are meeting more than 70 per cent of the demands for industrial raw materials domestically and, as for the rest, we rely on the socialist countries in accordance with the principle of filling each other's needs. Therefore, our economy is not affected by the worldwide crisis of the capitalist economy and there can be no fluctuations in our production because of raw materials.

The fluctuation in production is a characteristic feature inherent in the capitalist economy. The capitalist economy is not a planned economy but one aimed at gaining profits. Therefore, the production increases when great profits are made, but the economy falls into stagnation when profits are small and goods are accumulated owing to serious anarchy in production. Thus, in the capitalist economy production fluctuates and the economic crisis comes periodically, at an interval of several years. This is the law of the capitalist economy and its fundamental defect.

As we are well aware of this fundamental defect of the capitalist economy, we never rely on the capitalist market for industrial raw materials. When we started building an independent national economy, we advanced the policy of meeting our demands for industrial raw materials mainly at home and, ever since then, have invariably been maintaining this policy. Today our economy firmly relies on domestic raw materials; it is strong enough to advance independently and steadily, not in the least affected by the worldwide economic crisis.

Last year, when the capitalist countries were floundering in the economic crisis and the prices of commodities skyrocketing throughout the world, we took a historic step for completely abolishing the taxation system and drastically lowered the prices of manufactured goods. This eloquently proves how great our economic power is and how wise and correct is our Party's policy of building an independent national economy.

Our economy has a perfect structure of industry and is developed in a many-sided way. We have built up the key branches of heavy industry, including the engineering industry, as well as light industry and are satisfying the diverse needs for manufactured goods by ourselves.

Our engineering industry produces a sufficient amount of tractors, trucks, excavators, bulldozers and many other machines and equipment which we need in plenty. We only import the equipment which we do not need in large quantities.

We are also meeting the people's demands for fabrics and other light industry products on our own. We have built up the February 8 Vinalon Factory with a capacity of 50,000 tons and the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill with a capacity of 30,000 tons; and we are increasing the capacity of the Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Mill to 20,000 tons. The Youth Chemical Combine we are building now will produce 10,000 tons of chemical fibres in the future. We import some cotton from socialist countries as we do not produce it in large quantities.

Because our light industry has a short history and its technical level is low, the quality of our light industry goods is not so high. This is true. However, as time goes by and the technical level rises, their quality will be improved.

We could not direct great efforts to the development of light industry during the Seven-Year Plan period, because we had to concentrate our energies on the building of defences in order to cope with the manoeuvres of the US imperialists and their hirelings to provoke war.

In fact, it is not so difficult to develop light industry, but it is no easy task to produce by ourselves weapons needed to modernize the whole army and place the entire people under arms. We can endure the short supply of consumer goods but we cannot defend our socialist fatherland unless we make guns and rifles. Therefore, we made big efforts for defence upbuilding, though our economic construction was impeded to a certain degree during the Seven-Year Plan.

In order to make up what we could not do to develop light industry during the Seven-Year Plan, we directed great efforts to its development from the very first year of the Six-Year Plan. As a result, in the past few years we have built knitwear factories, hosieries, shoe factories, textile mills and many other light industry factories, reinforcing the foundation of light industry.

Upholding the Party's policy of developing light industry, the workers in the textile industry waged an energetic labour campaign and won a proud victory, attaining the goal of fabric production under the Six-Year Plan at the end of February this year.

Our country attained self-sufficiency in food long ago and has laid up a great reserve of food, particularly thanks to the excellent crops we have gathered over the past few years.

We produce large quantities of steel and cement for ourselves, so that we build many dwelling houses.

Since we have a mighty national economy, we satisfactorily solve the problems of food, clothing and shelter, which are vital to man's life, with our own efforts and have a strong defence power to vanquish any enemy in case he dares to attack us.

Economically, we are not behind the developed countries in any respect. Our per-capita national income is more than 1,000 dollars. This shows that our country ranks among the developed countries in terms of national income.

We must push ahead with the technical revolution more vigorously and promote economic construction so as to quickly increase the output value per employee. During the last "70-day battle" it reached 9,844 *won*. This means that the level envisaged for the Six-Year Plan period was surpassed. While maintaining this level in all branches of the national economy, we must continue to strive to augment the per-employee output value to more than 10,000 *won*.

We are now waging a struggle to free our working people from backbreaking labour, relying on our mighty independent national economy. This struggle is a worthwhile, noble struggle to relieve the working people, freed from exploitation and oppression, once and for all from backbreaking labour and guarantee them more independent and creative lives. All Party members and working people must carry on a dynamic struggle to further develop our superior, independent national economy so that our country will outstrip the most economically developed countries as soon as possible.

4. Some Tasks for Accelerating the Building of Socialism

In order to build socialism and communism successfully, we must continue to energetically push ahead with the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural. As for the tasks of the three revolutions, I gave a detailed account of them at the Tenth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Party Central Committee, and so today I would like to emphasize only a few points.

First of all, the ideological revolution should be vigorously promoted to revolutionize all members of society.

For this purpose their organizational life should be strengthened in the first place.

Organizational life is the political life of the Party members and working people. At home people lead a family life and in society live a community life. Community life is precisely an organizational life and a political life. Only when the Party members and working people participate in organizational life can they maintain their political life. Therefore, the members of the Juvenile Corps should faithfully participate in the organizational life of the JC, the members of the Socialist Working Youth League, in the organizational life of the SWYL, the trade union members, in the organizational life of the trade unions, the members of the Agricultural Working People's Union, in the organizational life of the AWPU, the Women's Union members, in the organizational life of the WU, and the Party members, in the Party organizational life.

Only by living in a collectivist fashion through organizational life can the Party members and working people timely rectify their shortcomings revealed in work and life, temper their thinking and achieve ideological unity and cohesion. Organizational life plays a great role in enhancing the Party spirit, working-class spirit and revolutionary spirit of the Party members and working people. It plays a very important role particularly in establishing the revolutionary world outlook of people.

People can acquire a revolutionary world outlook only through organizational life. Some people think that the revolutionary world outlook is shaped if they read many books, but that is not by any means so. No matter how many books you may read, divorced from organizational life, you cannot shape a revolutionary world outlook. Organizational life alone will make people politically mature and school them to be revolutionaries.

All existing organizations in our country are revolutionary organizations. Our organizations are neither a sort of amusement companies nor groups like former guilds or fraternities. Our organizations are all revolutionary bodies and political organizations that strive for the revolution, for socialism and communism. Therefore, zealous participation in the organizational life will help people acquire a revolutionary world outlook and expedite their revolutionization.

If the organizational life of the Party members and working people is to be strengthened, their organizations must be full of vitality. An organization should call meetings opportunely, give assignments to its members, take stock of their implementation, correct mistakes and praise what deserves praise. It must incessantly assign new revolutionary tasks to people and thus help them acquire a revolutionary world outlook and enhance their zeal in the revolutionary struggle.

Those who neglect organizational life cannot hope to properly carry out their revolutionary tasks. The revolutionary tasks are assigned to people by their organizations. Therefore, the Party members and working people must be faithful in their organizational life and strive to thoroughly carry out the revolutionary tasks assigned them by their organizations.

The Party and working people's organizations at all levels should further strengthen their organizational life, so that all their members are fully revolutionized.

Further, study must be intensified.

Study is one of the most important watchwords for the revolutionaries. Without persevering study and assiduous learning there can be no revolution nor progress. That is why we put up the slogan, "Study is the first and foremost duty of the revolutionaries" in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and intensified study among the guerrillas, and today we have put up the slogan, "Let the whole Party, all the people and the entire army study!" and are striving to establish the revolutionary habit of study in the whole Party and entire society. A revolutionary should carry on the revolution till the last moment of his life and, accordingly, should study till the moment he dies.

Our revolution continues to develop and deepen, and the methods of the revolutionary struggle also change according as times change. As the revolution advances and deepens and the situation changes, the Party puts forward corresponding lines and policies. In other words, the Party sets forth its line and policy at each period as to what the target of the revolution is, where to direct the spearhead of struggle, what the immediate tasks are and how to carry them out. If the Party members and working people are ignorant of the Party's line and policy advanced at each period, they cannot correctly fulfil their revolutionary tasks. So, they must study with perseverance.

The main point in study is to intensify the study of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche idea, our Party's revolutionary idea.

The Party members and working people should study regularly according to the study programme issued by the Party Central Committee. And the cadres should all attend Saturday study, lecture meetings and one-month short course and earnestly study our Party's Juche idea.

Further, communist education should be intensified.

What is important in communist education is to educate all members of society in the spirit of industry.

Work is a sacred duty of the citizens in our society. Every one must work in socialist society. If people hate to work and like to eat the bread of idleness, communist society cannot be built successfully.

Even in communist society people should all work honestly. This is a society where all work together and enjoy welfare equally. Of course, in communist society the productive forces will be highly developed and so greater material wealth will be turned out with less outlay of labour than now. The technical revolution we are carrying on today is aimed precisely at enabling the working people to produce more material wealth while working with ease.

In our country now all the working people engage in labour honestly. But it is not allowed to neglect even in the slightest degree the education of the working people in the spirit of industry.

All our working people are now leading a happy life, free from worries about food, clothing and job. As far as the food problem is concerned, our country is virtually communist. The state supplies rice to the factory and office workers at eight *chon* per kilogramme. So they have only to work one day to earn enough to buy rice to live on for one month. In such conditions, if the working people are not constantly educated in the love of labour, there may appear among them the tendency of hating to work, preferring to idle about and neglecting labour discipline.

Therefore, we must continue to educate the working people to love work, establish strict labour discipline and make everyone observe it willingly. At the same time, we must launch a resolute ideological struggle against such tendencies as hating to work, preferring to eat the bread of idleness, not willingly observing labour discipline and making no effective use of the 480-minute workday.

What is also important in communist education is to educate the working people in the spirit of valuing and taking good care of the common property of the state and society.

The common property of the state and society is a fruit of labour of the working people and precious wealth for the benefit of the entire people. Even a piece of thread, a machine and equipment have all been produced by the working people by the sweat of their brow and are all in the service of the people.

Suppose all the working people handle the common property of the state and society carelessly and waste it, instead of taking good care of it as they would their own. Then, no matter how much we might build and produce, it would be like pouring water into a sieve. If things go on like this, we can neither build a communist society, nor increase national wealth, nor guarantee well-being for the entire people.

In order to bring the working people to value and take loving care of the common property of the state and society, we should make them clearly aware that all of them have their own share in social wealth and that they will be as much better off as it multiplies. Nowadays, our working people shout the slogan of "One for all and all for one," but they have no clear idea of its true meaning. We should get them to clearly grasp its communist essence.

What comes next in importance in the ideological revolution is to tighten legal control by raising the role of the people's government bodies.

Mere ideological education is not enough to successfully root out the survivals of the old ideas. The Party organizations should intensify educational work and the government bodies, legal control. We can successfully eliminate the remnants of the old ideas only through the proper combination of ideological education with legal control.

There will be no need of law in communist society. But since communist society has not yet been built, legal control must not be slackened. We must further strengthen it and induce all members of society to willingly meet the requirements of law.

In order to bring them to do so, the study of the Socialist Constitution of our country must be intensified. Our Socialist Constitution is a revolutionary one. The functionaries of the Party, state and economic organizations and all Party members and working people must be versed in it and abide by it willingly.

We must work out new laws and regulations in accordance with the Socialist Constitution.

The army has various regulations such as the internal service, garrison and combat regulations. With these regulations the People's Army ensures the unified action of the soldiers and maintains military discipline and order.

Likewise, society must have various laws and regulations; this is essential to induce people from all walks of life to behave uniformly and guarantee their unity of action. Therefore, various laws and regulations must be formulated according to the Socialist Constitution, and education and control be strengthened to make all members of society abide by them to the letter. The cadres, in particular, should respect the laws and regulations and meet their requirements in an exemplary way.

To proceed. We should vigorously carry on the technical revolution and thus further accelerate the economic construction of socialism.

In socialist economic construction the primary stress should be laid on the extractive industries.

At present the extractive industries fail to keep ahead of the rapidly-developing large-scale processing industries. Only when the processing industry factories have a reserve of raw materials for at least three months' use can we say that the extractive industries are definitely ahead of the processing industries. But the situation is different now. To ensure the supply of enough raw materials through giving precedence to the extractive industries is indispensable for the factories and enterprises of processing industries to thoroughly establish the Taean work system.

The state must increase investments in the extractive industries so as to produce more iron and other ores, coal, limestone and timber, and the crews of the three-revolution teams and functionaries of the Party and government bodies should give active help in the work of the extractive industries.

The extractive industries should continue to strive to introduce large and high-speed equipment. The personnel in the extractive industries should further consolidate their own machine-building bases to produce more machines and equipment of different types needed for the introduction of large and high-speed equipment in these industries and extensively introduce into production the achievements of the technical revolution.

While introducing large and high-speed equipment, the extractive industries must widely use cableways, conveyors and pipelines in transport. Thus, the fuel and raw materials produced must be promptly transported to factories, enterprises and goods stations.

Now, an active struggle must be waged to relax strain on transport.

Recently, as our economy rapidly develops, strain has been created on transport. Today easing the strain on transport is of great importance in energetically promoting the economic construction of socialism.

In order to ease the strain on transport, we must continue to push ahead with railway electrification before anything else. All branches of the national economy should give an active help to the railway transport so as to accelerate railway electrification.

The switchover to electric traction requires a large amount of copper. At the copper mines a campaign should be launched to turn out over one kilogramme of copper per worker over and above his daily plan so as to provide enough copper for railway electrification. If they do this at the copper mines till the end of this year, it will be possible to turn over several thousand kilometres more of railways to electric traction and manufacture more electric locomotives.

With the electrification of railways, we must manufacture a large number of 60-ton freight cars, replace rails with heavy rails, and reinforce the railway bridges. The metallurgical industry must provide steel plates first to the rolling stock plants to ensure the production of a large number of 60-ton freight cars.

The concentrated transport system should be extensively introduced in the railway transport.

The goods stations including the concentrated ones should be built up well, and an active struggle waged to mechanize loading and unloading operations.

The motor transport should be energetically developed, so that lorries are used for short-distance transport.

A very important task in transport today is to quickly develop marine transport.

Our country has so far conducted foreign trade mainly with the socialist countries, but from now on we should also carry on trade on a large scale with newly independent states and capitalist countries. With the economy developing rapidly and new economic branches emerging, we cannot satisfy our needs if we bind ourselves only to the socialist market. Therefore, while relying on the socialist market, we must actively launch into the capitalist market and purchase materials, machines and equipment we need. If we are to conduct foreign trade not only with the socialist countries but also with capitalist and newly independent countries, marine transport should be rapidly developed.

For this purpose, it is necessary, first of all, to build many large cargo ships.

If we build a large number of big cargo ships and develop marine transport it will also be possible to ease the strain on railway transport. Many big cargo boats will enable us to carry goods from China and the Soviet Union by sea instead of by rail as at present, and to ship a huge amount of goods along the east coast of our country, too.

The entire Party, the whole country and all the people should help build a large number of big ships.

We have many shipyards on our east and west coasts; if only the existing shipyards are rearranged well so as to ensure the serial production of large ships, we shall be able to build many ships. When the construction of the hot rolling shop of the Kim Chaek Iron Works is completed this year, it will turn out a large quantity of high-quality steel plates. Then, there will be no difficulty in supplying enough steel plates for shipbuilding. All branches of the national economy should actively help the shipbuilding industry to rapidly increase the production capacities of the shipyards.

We must further consolidate the material and technical foundations of the shipbuilding industry, to build at least 30 cargo boats of the 20,000-ton, 15,000-ton, 5,000-ton and 3,000-ton classes every year. The number of large ships should thus increase to 100 or more in our country in a few years.

Further, in order to develop marine transport, ports should be built well.

In the building of ports stress must be put on the repairs of the existing ports. Our country has many ports on the east and west coasts including Chongjin and Nampo ports for big cargo ships to come to anchor. The modernization of existing ports will enable us to markedly increase their traffic capacity without building new ports.

New ports should be built on the Taedong-gang River. The river has many places suitable for anchorage of 10,000-ton class boats, so it is possible to build harbours there. It will cost us a great deal of labour and money to throw up breakwaters and build harbours on the sea coasts, but it will be quite easy to build harbours on the Taedong-gang River. All there is to do is to build wharves where ships can be moored, and construct depots and storehouses, and install cranes for loading and unloading.

All branches of the national economy should decisively increase production by enlisting and turning their potentialities to the maximum use.

The most important thing in exploring and using the potentialities is to ensure that the existing factories work at full capacity. For the factories and enterprises to work at full capacity, all branches and units should turn out items for cooperative production envisaged in the plans, first of all, and deliver them in good time. All branches and units of the national economy should strictly observe discipline for cooperative production to produce and deliver the cooperative production items in the set time, so that the existing production facilities are operated to capacity. Herein lie the great reserves and potentials for the growth of production.

In all branches of the national economy the struggle for the economy of materials should be intensified. We should accelerate the technical revolution more energetically and make the products lighter and thinner. Thus, their quality should be enhanced much higher, while less materials are consumed. And factories should not keep unnecessary materials idle but turn them over to the branches which need them.

Factories and enterprises should strive hard to raise the operation rate of their machinery and equipment to the maximum and increase the processing speed. They should not keep their machinery and equipment at a standstill but work them to capacity; when they have no more work to do because they have finished producing all the items wanted, they should take orders from other factories.

While machinery and equipment are worked up to capacity, the processing speed should be increased. Here is also a great reserve for the growth of production.

Rigid discipline should be enforced to fulfil the state plans without fail in all branches of the national economy. A state plan is precisely a law of the state. Therefore, it should be scrupulously carried out daily, monthly and quarterly. Every factory, shop and workteam should enforce rigid discipline to fulfil their daily, monthly and quarterly plans without fail.

Now, we must further develop foreign trade.

Only when we conduct foreign trade well can we enhance the external authority and prestige of our country and promote good relations with other countries. And a good foreign trade is also essential to make our people's life more affluent.

For fruitful foreign trade the quality of our export goods should be radically improved. Originally, commodities are produced not for one's own consumption but for sale. Therefore, their quality must be good. Needless to say, the goods we produce for domestic consumption must also be attractive and functional. Much more, export goods should be of high quality.

The factories and enterprises turning out export goods should improve their quality and pack them fashionably. Thus, our commodities should command a very high reputation and win credit in the world market.

In order to conduct a good foreign trade, it is important to keep ourselves in high credit.

In foreign trade, we should pursue a credit-first policy. The factories and enterprises must have a correct approach towards foreign trade and strive to improve the quality of export items, and must establish a strict rule to fulfil the export plan ahead of schedule at the beginning of every month.

For the development of foreign trade, the Ministry of Foreign Trade under the Administration Council must make an effective use of chartered ships.

Comrades,

Today the general international situation is developing in favour of our revolution.

The imperialists who are gasping in a serious economic crisis are seeking a way out in a new war of aggression. As the economic crisis is becoming more acute in the imperialist countries, the revolutionary spirit of the people increases and so does the third world nations' zeal to fight imperialism. The general international situation indicates that before long a great revolutionary event will take place.

In order to victoriously cope with the forthcoming great revolutionary event, we must carry through our Party's basic line on powerfully accelerating socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic, strongly supporting the democratic movement of the south Korean people and strengthening solidarity with the international revolutionary forces.

First of all, we must dynamically push ahead with socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and strengthen the north politically, economically, culturally and militarily. We must also firmly support and encourage the south Korean people's struggle for democratization. In addition, we must patiently endeavour to cement solidarity with the international revolutionary forces. We must strengthen solidarity particularly with the third world countries and further reinforce the anti-imperialist front with the fighting countries.

In this way, whether war breaks out or revolution takes place in south Korea in the future, we will turn it to good account for our revolution and reunify the country and achieve the nationwide victory of the revolution.

I appeal to all of you to fight vigorously to meet the approaching great revolutionary event triumphantly.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to the Summit Conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries which opened in Algiers. The message reads:

☆ ☆

To the Summit Conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

Algiers

I, in the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and in my own name, extend warm congratulations and greetings to the Summit Conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and delegates of various countries to this Conference.

The Conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries carries a very important significance in the common struggle of the peoples of the third world countries against the imperialists' aggression and intervention against petroleum exporting countries and for defending the sovereignty and natural resources of their countries and correctly solving the questions concerning international economic relations and in strengthening solidarity and cooperation among them.

The Korean people, alongside the peoples of the developing countries of the third world, are fighting against all forms of aggression and intervention, subjugation and inequality and for defending the common interests and rights on the international arena and achieving the common goal, firmly uniting with them politically and closely cooperating with them economically and technically.

In the firm belief that this Conference will deal a heavy blow at the imperialists and make a great contribution to the third world people's common cause of struggle against imperialism and for independence, I wholeheartedly wish the Conference success.

KIM IL SUNG

President of Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, March 3, 1975

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Awards State Decorations to Workers, Technicians and Office Employees in Industrial Field and Members of Three-Revolution Teams

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung published decrees on awarding the Title of Labour Hero and orders and medals to the workers, technicians and office employees in the industrial field and members of the three-revolution teams who, firmly armed with the great Juche idea, performed distinguished feats in "the 70-day battle" and in the struggle to carry out the Six-Year Plan by effecting an uninterrupted innovation in production and construction under the red banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

According to the decrees, the Title of Labour Hero was conferred upon 287 and orders and medals upon 151,245.

A grand meeting was held at the Pyongyang Gymnasium on March 4 to award state decorations granted by the leader.

Put with due respect on the platform was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people.

Present at the meeting together with workers, technicians and office employees in the industrial field from all parts of the country were Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk and Comrades Li Gun Mo, Yon Hyong Muk, Hyon Mu Gwang, Pak Su Dong, O Tae Bong and Yun Gi Bok and personages concerned.

At the meeting the Title of Labour Hero and orders and medals were awarded to workers, technicians and office employees in the industrial field and members of the three-revolution teams who performed distinguished feats in "the 70-day battle" and in the struggle to carry out the Six-Year Plan last year under the red banner of the three revolutions.

The attendants of the meeting shouted again and again at the top of their voices "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" representing their infinite trust in and reverence for the respected and beloved leader who has brought them the infinite happiness and honour of today.

Speeches were made at the meeting to evince the resolution to live up with loyalty to the deep trust of the great leader.

The speakers said that they would fulfil this year's national economy plan and capture all the heights of the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule, before October 10, by vigorously dashing forward at "the speed of 70-day battle" under the banner of the three revolutions and make this year, the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, the most significant year that will shine long in the annals of the fatherland and thus add lustre to the honour of a guard-detachment and death-defying corps infinitely faithful to the fatherly leader and the Party centre.

A letter of pledge to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was unanimously adopted at the meeting amid the enthusiastic applause of the attendants.

Talks Held between the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG and Comrade SAMORA MOISES MACHEL

Talks were held on March 5 in Pyongyang between the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Samora Moises Machel, President of the Liberation Front of Mozambique.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrades Kim Dong Gyu and Kim Yong Nam.

Present there on the Mozambican side were Jorge Rebelo, Member of the Central Committee and its Executive Committee of the Liberation Front of Mozambique, and Sergio Vieira, Secretary of the President.

At the talks the two sides informed each other of the situation in their countries and exchanged their views on strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Mozambique, on international issues of common concern and on a series of other questions.

The talks proceeded in a sincere and comradely atmosphere.

On the same day the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a luncheon in honour of Comrade Samora Moises Machel. The luncheon proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with the feeling of friendship.

At the talks the two sides exchanged views on further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Mozambican peoples and a series of other questions of mutual concern.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

During their sojourn in our country they visited Mangyongdae, the cradle of revolution, and inspected the Korean Revolution Museum, the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Memorial, the Central Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, the Kim Il Sung Military University, the People's Economy Institute, the Pyongyang Metro, the Pyongyang September 15 Week Nursery, the Pyongyang Students' and Children's Palace, the South Pyongan Provincial People's Hospital and the 809th unit of the KPA.

They saw the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" performed at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre in their honour.

A joint communique on the visit of the delegation of the Liberation Front of Mozambique and the Mozambican Transitional Government to the DPRK was made public in Pyongyang on the 7th.

Meanwhile, Comrade Samora Moises Machel met in Pyongyang ambassadors of the Syrian Arab Republic and the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Charges d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassies of the Republic of Iraq, the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic in our country. He had friendly conversations with them.

The visit to our country of the delegation of the Liberation Front of Mozambique and the Mozambican Government greatly contributed to further cementing the friendly relations formed between the peoples of the two countries and to strengthening the unity of the third world peoples who are advancing under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Del. of Liberation Front and Gov't of Mozambique Leaves Pyongyang

The delegation of the Liberation Front and Government of Mozambique led by Comrade Samora Moises Machel, President of the Liberation Front of Mozambique, which came to Pyongyang on March 2 on an official visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Pyongyang on the 7th by plane after successfully winding up its itinerary in Korea.

During its stay in our country the goodwill mission of the heroic Mozambican people spent days of great significance, receiving a warm welcome from our people.

On March 6 a grand Pyongyang mass rally welcoming the delegation of the Liberation Front and Government of Mozambique was held at the Pyongyang Gymnasium, attended by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Put in place of honour on the platform of the meeting place were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, and a portrait of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, President of the Liberation Front of Mozambique, a staunch anti-imperialist fighter of Africa and the outstanding leader of the Mozambican people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, in company with Comrade Samora Moises Machel, appeared on the platform amid the loud welcome music. The moment the meeting hall resounded with stormy cheers of "manse!" (hurrah) and thunderous applause of the attendants of the rally.

The delegation members and suite took the platform.

The platform was also taken by cadres of our country.

Foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang were invited to the rally.

Kang Hyon Su, Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang City Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, made a welcome speech at the rally.

He was followed by Comrade Samora Moises Machel.

When Comrade Samora Moises Machel returned to his seat after concluding his speech, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands with him and warmly hugged him.

In honour of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Comrade Samora Moises Machel arranged a grand banquet that evening at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in the name of the Central Committee of the Liberation Front and Transitional Government of Mozambique.

Cadres of our country were invited to the banquet.

Foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang were also invited.

Also present at the banquet were the members of the delegation of the Liberation Front and Government of Mozambique and its suite.

At the banquet Comrade Samora Moises Machel made a speech first. Comrade Kim Dong Gyu spoke next.

The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with the feelings of militant unity and friendship.

On the 6th a ceremony for awarding DPRK orders to the delegation members of the Liberation Front and Government of Mozambique was held in Pyongyang, attended by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung conferred Order of National Flag First Class of the DPRK upon Comrade Samora Moises Machel, a staunch anti-imperialist fighter who made a great contribution to the anti-imperialist, revolutionary cause, the outstanding leader of the Mozambican people and an intimate friend of the Korean people.

He also awarded Order of Freedom and Independence First Class to Jorge Rebelo, Member of the Central Committee and its Executive Committee of the Liberation Front of Mozambique and member of the delegation; Order of National Flag Second Class to 6 delegation members and 5 suite members; and Order of National Flag Third Class to other suite members.

Talks were held in Pyongyang on the 3rd between the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government headed by Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Secretary of the CC of the WPK and Vice-President of the DPRK, and the delegation of the Liberation Front and Government of Mozambique headed by Comrade Samora Moises Machel.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sends Gift to President of Supreme Revolutionary Council of Somalia

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent a gift to Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Somalia.

On February 26 Kwak Chol Su, ambassador of our country to Somalia, courteously conveyed to President Mohamed Siad Barre the Korean documentary film "The 11th Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity," the gift sent by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, according to a report from Mogadiscio.

The President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council expressed deep thanks to the leader for the precious gift and reverentially wished the leader good health and a long life.

Highly appreciating the great successes made by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, he said that he rejoiced over the successes of the Korean people as his own.

He expressed full support to and firm solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

(KCNA)

DPRK Foreign Ministry

Fully Supports Firm Determination and Stand of Cambodian People to Surely Win Final Victory in Their Just Struggle

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public a statement on March 9 fully supporting the firm resolve and stand of the Cambodian people manifested in the recent statements issued by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and the statement of the Second National Congress of Cambodia.

The statement reads:

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, issued statements on February 25 and March 3 bitterly denouncing the undisguised military intervention of the United States in Cambodia and reiterating the resolute stand of the Cambodian people to fight to a finish against US imperialism and the traitorous Lon Nol clique.

Earlier, the Second National Congress of Cambodia held in the liberated zone of Cambodia on February 24 and 25, which was presided over by Khieu Samphan, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and General Commander of the National Liberation People's Armed Forces of Cambodia, discussed the current military and political situation in Cambodia and published a statement calling upon the entire Cambodian people and the combatants of the National Liberation People's Armed Forces of Cambodia to turn out more courageously in the sacred war of resistance against US aggression and for national salvation in order to hasten final victory.

These statements are a new, great inspiration to the Cambodian people in their courageous struggle against the enemy and a heavy blow at the US imperialists and their stooges.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people fully support the firm resolve and stand of the Cambodian people manifested in the statements of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the statement of the Second National Congress of Cambodia.

The powerful offensive of the Cambodian people and their armed forces are now dealing an annihilating blow to the Cambodian puppet army. And the traitorous Lon Nol clique, facing the doom, are now floundering in the narrow area of completely encircled Phnom Penh.

Flurried by this, the US imperialists are trying their hardest to save the traitorous Lon Nol clique from the three of death at any cost; they are mobilizing aircraft in an "emergency transport" of large quantities of ammunitions, provisions and other supplies to Phnom Penh and scheming to render a huge amount of additional "military aid" to the Cambodian puppet clique, while raising a louder cry for "reconciliation" and "negotiation".

With no desperate attempt, however, can the US imperialists save the destiny of the traitorous Lon Nol clique which is already sealed or prop up their colonial ruling system in Cambodia which is crumbling uncontrollably.

If the US imperialists do not want to sustain a heavier defeat, they must stop at once their aggression and intervention in Cambodia, discontinue all forms of "aid" to the traitorous Lon Nol clique and let the Cambodian people solve the Cambodian question by themselves.

The Cambodian people who enjoy active support and encouragement of all the peace-loving people of the world will surely win final victory in their just struggle to win complete liberation of the whole country and nation, defend freedom, independence and sovereignty and build a new, prosperous Cambodia under the correct leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as its Chairman and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

Pak Yong Sun, Top-notcher at 33rd World Table Tennis Championships, Warmly Welcomed Back Home

Pak Yong Sun becomes a world champion title holder for table tennis by defeating all her rivals

Our table tennis team returned home by plane on March 4, including Pak Yong Sun who became an honourable world champion title holder for table tennis by defeating all her strong rivals at the 33rd World Table Tennis Championships held in Calcutta, India.

Put up with due respect in the centre of the airport was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people. It was flanked by the slogans: "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!"

Seen at the airport were a great number of welcomers—the working people and sportsmen in Pyongyang carrying bunches of flowers and streamers bearing the slogan "Warm welcome to our table tennis team who returns home after achieving the splendid successes at the 33rd World Table Tennis Championships!"

At 10:30 a.m. the plane carrying our team touched down. From the crowd went up ringing cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!" Multi-colour tapes were thrown up and confetti scattered. The airport was plunged into the vortex of emotion and joy.

Pak Yong Sun alighted from the plane. She paused before the portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and said in a respectful tone: "I wish to cordially inform you, our fatherly leader, that I have returned home after winning the glorious victory at the 33rd World Table Tennis Championships. I am grateful to you for this." So saying, she made a profound bow.

Tears of gratitude streamed down her cheeks, her eyes fixed on the portrait of the fatherly leader: He provided Pak Yong Sun, daughter of a worker unknown to fame, with adequate conditions for study and sports and brought her up as a revolutionary sportswoman, a world-renowned table tennis player. And his tender concern and guidance enabled her to carry off the honour of a world championship holder.

Sportswomen rushed forward, put a garland around her neck and presented bouquets of flowers to other members of the table tennis team.

Comrades Ryu Jang Sik and Chong Jun Gi and many personages concerned warmly met them.

At the airport Pak Yong Sun had an impressive meeting with her family.

She said to the reporters:

"At the moment I mounted the pedestal to get the prize, I felt a lump in my throat, filled with the national pride and honour of living under the guidance of the great leader, and shouted repeatedly in my mind 'Long live the fatherly leader!'"

Saying that her heart was throbbing with the joy of informing the fatherly leader and the Party centre of her victory, she expressed her firm resolve to justify the leader's deep political trust and great solicitude with loyalty by scoring fine success in the games.

The car carrying Pak Yong Sun and other members of the table tennis team headed for the city, led by an open car with the flag bearing a portrait of the fatherly leader, and many cars followed.

Large number of children, students, youth, men of the People's Army, working people and sportsmen warmly welcomed them on route. They put garlands around her neck and presented bouquets to congratulate her.

In the evening of March 5, they were invited to a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture by the Administration Council.

Present at the banquet were Comrade Kim Il, Premier of the Administration Council, personages concerned and families of the players.

Kim Yun Sik

A large number of youth and students accord an enthusiastic welcome to our table tennis players including Pak Yong Sun who has returned home in triumph adding lustre to the honour of Juche Korea

Zimbabwe People's Just Cause Sure to Be Crowned with Victory

On the occasion of the Day of Zimbabwe (March 17), the Korean people extend militant greetings and warmest congratulations to the Zimbabwe people who are fighting bravely with arms in their hands against the imperialists and their lackeys Smith racist clique and for the freedom and liberation of the country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Almost all the old colonial powers have already been driven out of the African continent, and the racist regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia are getting into hot water, given repeated blows from within and without."

The Zimbabwe people have achieved brilliant successes through their protracted armed struggle to hew out their own destiny for themselves and serried their ranks more closely in this struggle.

The patriotic embattled groups in Zimbabwe realized unity and cohesion and took concerted action so that they registered new development in the anti-racist struggle. Due to their stubborn struggle the Smith white racists' rule is now shaking to the very foundation.

In Africa today the system of imperialist colonial domination is crumbling beyond retrieve in the face of the vigorous struggle of the people.

Guinea-Bissau has already won independence. Likewise, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe have achieved agreements on independence. Recently Angola has achieved an agreement on independence. This shows that colonialism and racism is now living its last hours in the African continent and that the day of complete liberation of Africa will come before long.

The African situation is developing in favour of the Zimbabwe people and it has opened a bright prospect before them in their struggle for freedom and independence.

The struggle of the Zimbabwe people is a sacred struggle to clear away the residues of colonialism and racism and to regain national independence and sovereignty, and it vividly reflects the current of our time when the old forces are going to ruin and new-emerging forces are winning victory after victory. Their struggle is further strengthening and developing in close connection with the African peoples' struggle to cut off the last life line of colonialism and racism in the African continent and with the third world people's struggle for the victory of the anti-imperialist common cause.

Bogged down in a quandary under a blow from within and without, the white racist clique of Rhodesia are intensifying fascist repression at the instigation of the US and British imperialists on the one hand and, on the other, are clinging to crafty double-dealing tactics to soften down the struggle of the Zimbabwe people. But, no matter how hard they may try, they cannot check the righteous struggle of the Zimbabwe people and save themselves from doom.

The just cause of the Zimbabwe people is enlisting the active support and encouragement of the progressive people all over the world.

In the future, too, as in the past, the Korean people will actively support and encourage their righteous struggle.

It is the main trend of our time that imperialism falls and the people's liberation struggle triumphs.

The just cause of the Zimbabwe people is sure to be crowned with victory.

Han Dok Yon

THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Saturday by the Pyongyang Times. PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA. Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price: 10 *chon*. No 13014-5993